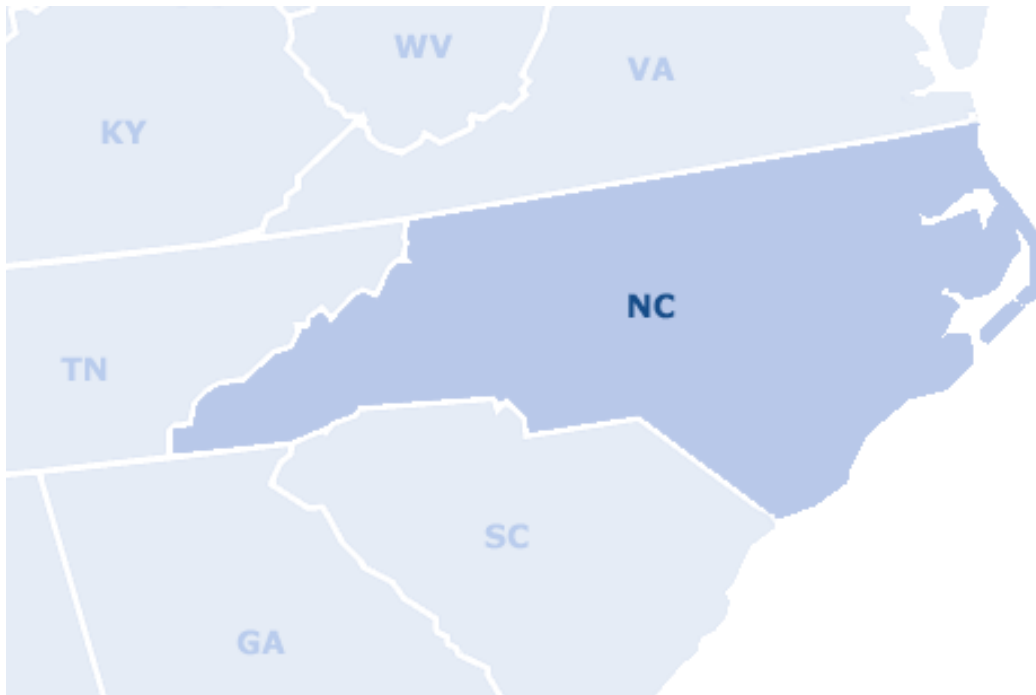


The Burden of Chronic Disease and Injury in North Carolina

Diabetes

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Three Major Forms of Diabetes

Diabetes is a group of diseases characterized by high levels of blood glucose (blood sugar).

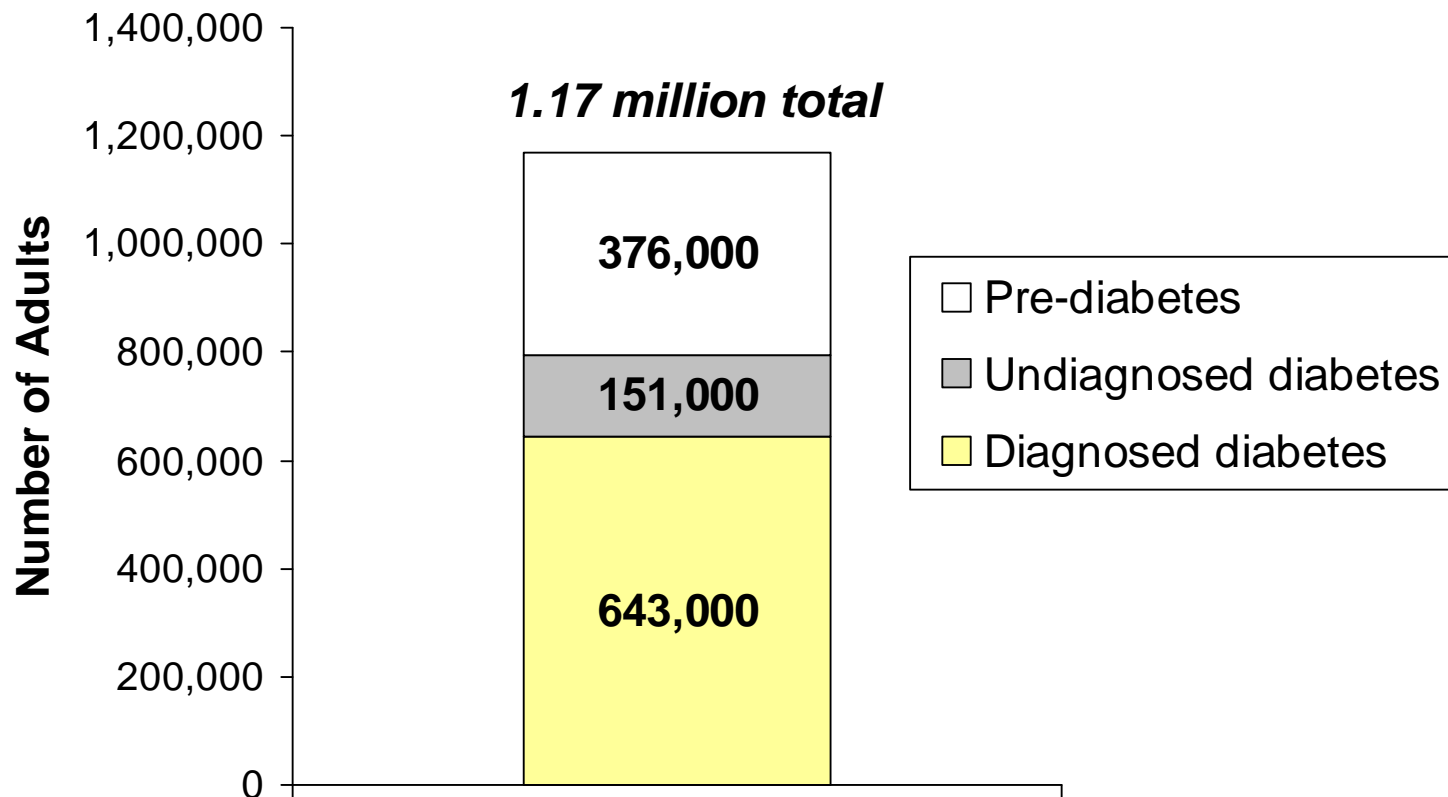
<u>Type 1 Diabetes</u> (Juvenile diabetes)	<u>Type 2 Diabetes</u> (Adult-onset diabetes)	<u>Gestational Diabetes</u>
Generally occurs in children and young people under the age of 30	Generally occurs after the age of 30; increasingly seen among youth now	Occurs in some pregnant women who never had diabetes before
Highest prevalence among non-Hispanic whites	Highest prevalence among African Americans	Highest prevalence among ethnic minority women
Controlled with insulin injections	Controlled with diet, exercise and pills	Controlled with diet, exercise and insulin
5% to 10% of all diabetes cases	90% to 95% of all diabetes cases	3% to 9% of all pregnant women

Source: 2007 National Diabetes Fact Sheet. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

See notes section for more information

Estimated Number of Adults with Chronic High Blood Glucose Levels in North Carolina 2008*

North Carolina was ranked 17th highest in adult diagnosed diabetes prevalence in the U.S. in 2008.



* All numbers rounded to the nearest one thousand

See notes section for references and more information

In North Carolina, **Diabetes** affects minority and low-income groups the most

Demographic Characteristic and Prevalence Rate for N.C. Adults

Race and Ethnicity*		Education		Household Income	
White	8.4%	Less than H.S.	13.6%	<\$15,000	16.7%
African American	15.6%	H.S. or G.E.D.	10.3%	\$15,000-24,999	11.5%
Native American	12.4%	Some College	9.2%	\$25,000-34,999	10.5%
Hispanic	4.5%	College Graduate	6.3%	\$35,000-49,999	9.5%
				\$50,000-74,999	6.3%
				\$75,000+	5.4%

Diabetes Prevalence for Total Adult Population (18+): 9.3%

* Race and ethnicity categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [2008].

See notes section for more information

Diabetes-Related Hospital Discharges in North Carolina, 2007

**The cost of diabetes-related hospitalizations
is a *huge* burden on the state**

Diagnosis Related to Diabetes	Total Discharges	<i>Total Charges</i>	Average Charge per Hospital Stay
Any mention of diabetes in diagnosis	194,493	\$4,046,926,159	\$20,808
Cardiovascular Disease ¹	35,628	\$1,008,711,287	\$28,312
Diabetes as principal diagnosis	16,946	\$279,359,049	\$16,485
Renal Dialysis/Transplant ²	8,959	\$238,693,100	\$26,643
Stroke ³	8,227	\$161,445,995	\$19,624
Lower Limb Amputation ⁴	2,608	\$94,952,645	\$36,408

Source: Provisional 2007 North Carolina Hospital discharges data, State Center for Health Statistics

See notes section for more information

N.C. Diabetes Prevention and Control Branch Chronic Disease and Injury Section

At a Glance:

- 9.25 FTE's
- \$750,000–\$800,000 in federal funding



Branch Activities/Accomplishments:

- Increased self-management education programs available through local health departments tenfold (4 in 2006 to approximately 40 in 2010)
- Received the 2010 American Public Health Association's *Innovation Award*
- Implemented S.L. 2002-103 (SB911) and S.L. 2009-563 (SB738)
- Funded local health departments and community organizations

Questions?



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